BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT OPPOSED TO OPPRESSING MISSISSIPPI -- MAS TERLY INACTIVITY IN REGARD TO CUBA - GRANT NOT WELL-BUREAU APPOINTMENTS.

Revolutionary Envoy Lenus represents that the Cuban patriots have 25,000 men under arms and would have many more if they were able to provide arms.

to-day. General Ames has been appointed Commis sioner of the Bureau for Mississippi, and Rey-

nolds for Texas. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson was installed to-day.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ALL VESSELS CAPTURED IN CUBAN WATERS WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO BE TREATED AS PIRATICAL-THE MARY LOWELL-BURAL PO-LICE-HEAVY FIGHT.

[BY THE CUBA CABLE.]

HAVANA, March 27 .- The Captain-General has issued a proclamation declaring that all vessels captured in Spanish waters, or in seas near the island, with men, arms and munitions of war on board, will be treated as pirates, and adjudged according to the articles of war, irrespective of their points of departure or destination.

A Spanish man-of-war has brought to this port the brig Mary Lowell, from Nuevitas whither she was taken by the Andalusia, after her capture. The An lalusia subsequently left Nuevitas on a cruise to intercept rebel expeditions. The commander of the Audalusia, in a communication to the Captain-General, giving an account of the capture of the brig, affirms that he acted carefully in accordance with international law. The value of the cargo of the Mary Lowell is estimated at \$200,000, consisting of cannon, small arms, ammunition, and other war material. The expedition was commanded by Costillous.

The Spanish war steamer Guadeona arrived to-day from Nassau. She left another Spanish war vessel to watch the waters of Nassau. A detachment of troops, under General Escolante, has gone to Cienfuegos. Additional troops have been sent to Cardenas, Sagua and Remedios. A meeting of planters was held at the palace to-night, at the request of General Dulce, to discuss and plan a system of rural police, to be established throughout the island; for the protection of plantations.

News has been received of a heavy battle between the troops and insurgents in the central department, on the road from Remedios to Moran. The Spanish forces are commanded by General Puello. No complete reports of the battle has been made, and the result is not known, but the Spaniards claim that 80) rebels

SPORTING NEWS.

THE MOBILE BACES-LAST DAY. MOBILE, March 27 .- To-day was the fourth and last day of the spring meeting of the Mobile Jocky Club. First race, mile heats, 2 years old, \$25 entrance, \$500 added-Cottrell 1 1: John Kilgour 2 2. Time-1:521, 1:511.

Second race, two mile heats, 3 year olds, \$25 entrance, \$500 added-walked over by Bayonet. Third race, Register purse, \$250, dash 12 miles-Stonewall Jackson 11; Locust Post, 22; Time, 3:124.

Fourth race, Merchants' Post stake, all ages, \$100 entrance, \$1000 added, three mile heats-Privateer 1 1; Jennie 2 2; Agnes Donovan, distauced. Time, 5:521, 7:05.

Fifth race, \$250, for beaten horses-Bettie Bay, 1; Puss Broadnax, distanced. Time, 1:512.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Full diplomatic relations have been resumed between Turkey and Greece.

President Grant declines to see Dr. Mary Walker unless she is dressed in a manner becoming her sex. General Stoneman has removed Governor

Wells, of Virginia, and has assumed the duties of Governor himself. He has also removed the Mayor of Petersburg. The Paris Gaulois says that Napoleon has

demanded an explanation from the King of Prussia regarding the mipilization of troops in the western provinces of his kingdom.

James D. Martin, the defaulting cashier of the Hide and Leather Batk, of Boston, pardoned by Johnson, has been rearrested on a new charge, and held to thirt) thousand dol-

OPENING REHEARSAL FOR THE BOSTON PEACE FESTIVAL.—The key-note of the Reat peace jubilee was struck last evening in the opening rehearsal of the first section if Boston angers, at Bumstend Hall, under Mr. Jarl Zerahn. In response to the severtisement of Mr. Jourjee, a large number of ladies and gentlehen assembled, completely filling the hall, and number of the severtisement of of the sev a few who sought admission were compelled to return home to await the opening of the sec-ond series of rehearsals, which are to follow next week. The hall contains something less than seven hundred seats, and not only were these filled, but double rows of gentlemen these filed, but double rows of gentlemen lined the walls. The enrollment books in the hands of Mr. Peck—each applicant being com-pelled to register his or her name and the part sang—showed the assemblage to be made up as follows: sopranos. 214; altos, 101; tenors, 156; basses, 220—total 791. 101; tenors, 156; basses, 220 - total 791. Pamphlets containing two of the choruses to be sung at the festival, v.z.; Nos. 3 and 5, "To God on High," from Mendelssoan's "St. Paul." and "The Marvellous Work' from "Haydn's Creation," and a part of "the Heavens are Telling," also from the "Creation," were placed in the hands of the singers as they entered the halls, and it was announced that all the choruses would be in print next week. Mr. Zerrahn promptly began work with his usual suavity and energy, and for an hour and a half the choristers were drilled upon "To God on High" and "The Marvellous Work," Mr. Carlyle Petersilea presiding at the piano. The lyle Petersilea presiding at the piano. The vocalists seemed as earnest in the work as the conductor, and it was very evident at the out-set that the chorus was made up of the very best material.—Boston Jo creat.

Among the "Religious No ices" in the New York Times, of Saturday, is ne following ad-vertisement: "Wanted to have or purchase —a pev in a Protestant Episco, al Church, near Thirty-fourth street, wher the services of the Thirty-fourth-street, when the services of the church are conducted same as uning the past three hundred years; no condles, no choral service, no inceres, no game robes, no processions, or other mumme v or uonsense. Address Reformation, box No. 161, Times Office."

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A Mississippi Delegation at the White House-Unsatisfactory Interview with the President. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes under date of the 24th

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In an audience with a mixed delegation of Republicans and Conservatives yesterday, Grant reiterated his opposition to the pending Mississippi bill.

The weather is delightful.

A masterly inactivity regarding Cuban affairs is the present policy here.

Grant favors a policy regarding Mississippi similar to that proposed by the committee of nine for Virginia.

Indications are that the House will adhere to the absolute repeal of the Tenure-of office bill.

Neither House is in session to-day.

Revolutionary Envoy Lenus represents that the Cuban patriots have 25 000 men under the construction Committee upon the subject, and he did not think it likely that the bill world are interview with at least three of the Reconstruction Committee upon the subject, and he did not think it likely that the bill world are interview with at half-past two o'clock to-day, a delegation of Mississippians had an interview with a treative with a their Ground interview with a thalf-past two o'clock to-day, a delegation of Mississippians had an interview with a very least two o'clock to-day, a delegation of Mississippians had an interview with a treative with a theat seep and an interview with a treative present were Colonel L. W. Perce, A. My-gatt, General B. B. Eggleston, William H. Glbbs, Major E. J. Castello, A. Alderson, Dr. C. A. Foster, Major J. G. Jewell, Rev. Dr. T. W. Stinger, Colonel C. P. E. Johnson, Colonel J. W. Barry. They were introduced individually, by Colonel L. W. Perce Attention present were Colonel L. W. Perce, A. My-gatt, General B. B. Eggleston, William H. Glbbs, Major E. J. Castello, A. Alderson, Dr. C. A. Foster, Major J. G. A. Foster, J. A. Jamison and General H. W. Barry. They were introduced individually, by Colonel L. W. Perce, A. My-gatt, General B. B. Eggleston, Alderson, Dr. C. A. Foster, Major J. G. Jewell, Rev. Dr. T. W. Stinger, Colonel C. P. E. Johnson, Colonel L. W. Barry. They were introduced individually, by Colonel L. W. Perce, A. My-gatt, General B. B. Eggleston, Alderson, Dr. Reconstruction Committee upon the subject, and he did not think it likely that the bill would

be passed in a form to bring peace to Mississippi. Still Congress had all the evidence on the subject before them. Colonel Perce expressed a confidence in the wisdom of Congress. The President said there was no way Grant is indisposed and received no visitors for the restoration of Mississippi except by the action of Congress. To him the most feasible, the least expensive and the quickest way to restore the State seemed to be to give the Governor of the State, who is also the military commander, time to appoint all the officers under the recent law of Congress. commander, time to appoint all the officers under the recent law of Congress, then resubmit the constitution to the vote of
the people allowing all to vote who
are qualified under the Reconstruction acts,
and no others, Congress selecting such articles
as they deem necessary to be voted on separately without allowing them to affect the constitution as a whole. There were, he said,
portions of the constitution that might be rejected, and perhaps ought to be. Colonel portions of the constitution that might be rejected, and perhaps ought to be. Colonel Perce here suggested and urged that the President of the convention, who is authorized by the bill under consideration to appoint by the bill under consideration to appoint the State officers, being better acquainted with the people and their wants, would be better able to make judicious appointments than the military Governor. The President, without making any definite reply, arose, and the delegation retired, highly disgusted and indignant at the unsatisfactory result of their interview. They expressed themselves when away from the White House in strong language against President Grant, and even went so far as to wish him in a warmer climate than Washington.

Another Visit of Mississippians to the President. A Washington dispatch of the 26th inst. to

to the Baltimore Sun says:

To-night a company of Mississippians, representing the Conservative and Republican elements in that State, Judge Simmerell, ex-Governor Albert G. Brown and Mr. Watson, of the former, and Judge Jeffards, Captain Fisk and Major Wofford, of the latter, visited President Grant and were introduced by Judge Dent. The interview was exceedingly pleasant and satisfactory. The President thought the best plan of quieting the opposing parties in Mississippi would be for Congress to authorize the constitution to be again submitted to the people, a separate vote to be taken on the features objected to by the Conservatives, and that in the meantime the present military commander should control the State. to the Baltimore Sun savs:

The Memphis and El Paso Kailroad-General Frement in the Lobby.

The same dispatch savs: The House joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Rail-road has been him on the table of the Senate for some time, and Mr. Morton has made frefor some time, and Mr. Morton has made frequent efforts to get it taken up and passed, but without success. This is the road in which General Fremont is interested, and is not regarded favorably by the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad, who refused to include it in their omnibus bill reported at the last session, although General Fremont was very pertinacious in urging it upon them. Since the bill has come over from the House General Fremont has been very constant in his attendance on the sessions of the Senate to watch. To-day, while he sat upon the sofa next to Mr. Howard, that Senator, as the organ of the Pacific Railroad Committee, moved to take the Fremont bill from the table and refer it to the committee, which would have been tantamount to killing it. Fremont at once became
very anxious, but appeared considerably relieved when the objection of Mr. Morton prevented the consideration of Mr. Howard's

FALLING IN LOVE. [From Temple Bar.]

This early love, also, is fruitful of miseries through its inexperience. Under ordinary circumstances two young people of opposite sexes and the same age, are sure to fall in love with each other if they are left much together. It is the most natural method of imparting a new interest to the ordinary business of taking walks to church and back, of spending the evening, and so forth. It is so very quiet and simple a revolution that the young people are only awakened to its presence by some little incident that flashes the truth upon their frightened eyes. Then there is a brief moment of superhuman eostacy, followed by mutual protestations, vows of constancy, and tearful adjurations to secrecy. Week after week this blissfully disquieting life goes on, and then Edward, turning despairing eyes toward her, bids her farewell, and goes off in quest of fame and fortune. Which of them shall first find but the profound mistake and blunder that lay at the root of all this fleeting joy? Which of them shall first awake some morning to find a new object installed in the chamber of the affections, which heretofore has only had an insufficient and temporary lodger? Perhaps Edward discovers that a very few week's acsence has made a wonderful difference in his view of things; and now, being able more impartially to scan the unhappy Clara's disposition and temper, finds that these would never assort with his ewn. Or it is clara, who sees in Edward's wilfulness and fits of su iden liking and disliking, an unhappy omen for the future, and discovers that her heart does not cling to him

wilfulness and fits of su iden liking and disliking, an unhappy omen for the future, and discovers that her heart does not cling to him with that perfect abandenment which would make marriage a safe experimen. Her letters become more subdued. He remenstrates. She gives the faintest possible indications of the truth. He rises up in the majesty of his wrath, curses wom unkind, takes to writing Byronic poetry, and giving himself headaches through excessive drinking, finally turns to business, marries, ten years after, a happy little woman, and settles down to the living a comfortable and peaceful life.

Now the tragic aspect of the case is thisting, should be the breaking of this unwise compact, the starp sundering leaves a dreadful and ragged round in at least one of the hearts conserned. sharp sundering leaves a dreadful and ragged sound in at least one of the hearts concerned. Evard may reason with himself, then or afterward, that the inconsistency about which he has so bitterly complained was a perfect god-send to her; but no amount of reasen will remove the say of the wound. The shattering of one's trustin this particular woman is like the collapse of the universe. There is no more faith, no more here, no more hope possible. Ruin and chaos ancompass things, and the world is a cheat. Then the beautiful idyllic charm of those earlydays—the sweet memories that hang around then like a faint fragrance—the old visions and aspirations, and tender sould decos—is it mt entirely desolating that these should be buried forever in the shadowy past? These days will never be forgotten. In the evenings of the years to dome he willsit and brook over them; and call up faces and scenes out of the flickering fire. A whiff of sea air, or thesecont of sweet-brier, will be fraught with a wage sadness to him, for these will be forever associated with that bygone dream. By-and-by he will reach a clearer conception of he whole affair, and come to see that Claia's conduct was not so much the result of her own sinful wilfalness, or weakness, or inconstancy, but the result of certain circumstances which were absolutely coercive. This tyranny of circumstances will forever hang around him as an impenetrable mystery—a hateful, miserable thing; and when some tragic story of love's appert is told him in a theatre or in a book, the sense of indignation and puty will make his heart swell with sympathy and his eyes fill with the litter tears of long ap.

—Fourteen hundred anxious office-seekers want to be American Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The Revolution as Seen by an Eye Witness-Condition of the Insurgents-Their Policy and Means of War.

The following account of the condition of things in Cuba is furnished by Mr. Charles McCormack, who has resided for several years in the City of Puerto Principe, where he was employed as master machinist of the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad. Mr. McCormack having travelled on horseback from the place of his late residence through the heart of the island to the first railway station from which he could take the cars to Havana, and passed through the insurgent and Spanish lines, a distance of more than one hundred leagues, during which time he held frequent intercourse with all classes of the population, has had the opportunity to form a valuable appreciation of the revolution now on foot. The long distance he was compelled to travel on horseback makes his dates not so late as the news we have published, but as an inside view of the revolution it will be found interesting:

PERSONAL STATEMENT. The occupation of the line of railroad from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas having left me without employment. I determined to return to the Unite I States. I procured the necessary papers from Colonel Mena, the Spanish Governor of the city, and started with a companion, on horseback, by land, for Havana, on the 12th of February last.

At that time the native male population.

panion, on norsepack, by land, for Havana, on the 12th of February last.

At that time the native male population, with the exception of the small children and very old men, had entirely left the city in consequence of the revolutionary movement. The native Spaniards, mostly shopkeepers, had enrolled themselves in the volunteer corps, and were exceedingly bitter in their hostility to the Cubans. These, with the small number of regular troops in the city, gave Colonel Mena a force of about 8000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition and a few field pieces. There had been a regiment of colored troops in the garrison, but these had nearly all deserted to the insurgents, taking their arms with them. The roads leading into the town were all barricaded by the Spanish troops in the cutskirts. Operations against the insurgents were confined to an occasional foray of the troops for provisions and forage, which were usually made in strong force and encountered usually made in strong force and encountered little open resistance, though on every occa-sion they encountered a censtant ambuscaded are both in going from and returning to the

town.

The feeling of the natives of all classes is very decided for the revolution, and young and old, rich and poor, have gone into it. General Dulce's proclamations of amnesty and reform at first produced some effect, and many were in favor of accepting them. Among these were one, if not two, of the Arango's, and one of them had begun negotiations to that effect. For this purpose he had held communication with Colonel Mena, and appointed a day when he would come in unarmed under a flag of truce to confer with him. It was stated in Principe that Colonel Mena's orders to the squad sent to meet Arango were to bring him the corpse of that rebel. The fact was that he was shot as soon as he approached the suburbs of the town, and the remains were hacked and disfigured after death. This event stopped entirely the feeling in favor of accepting the amnesty and reforms among the Cubans.

The insurgent force gathered round Puerto Principe amounts to about 7000 men, and I was informed that 8000 more were holding the line of raifway between that city and Nuevitas. They are very enthusiastic in the cause, but are badly armed and ill supplied with ammunition. Their only cannon are a few pieces of iron pipe well plugged and bound round with banded strips of the hard woods of the country. Every available instrument was applied to the making of a weapon for offensive purposes, and a lance and machete—a short, heavy sword—were the general armament. A few had breech-loading rifles captured from the Spaniards, but the want of the proper ammunition rendered them of little service. An old-fashioned flintlock muzzle-loading musket was the favorite arm, as it could always do service whether there were patent cartridges, percus-The feeling of the natives of all classes is

whether there were patent cartridges, percussions caps, &c., in camp or not. Whoever had one of these prized it above all the patent arms to be had.

to be had.

There was but little organization among the forces of the revolution, although General Quesada was recognized as the chief in command. Every leader had raised and kept together what men he could, and the camp seemed more like a gathering of private bands than a regular force. General Quesada was laborated and the camp seemed to the country of the command of the country of the count a regular lorce. General Quesada was labor-ing to introduce regimental and brigade organ-izations. It was this reason, the absence of regular organization and military rule, which prevented General Quesada from attacking Puerto Principe, which he could undoubtedly capture if he could control his force so as to bring them to act on a general plan.

There are many negroes among the insur-

gents, most of them from the towns, or who were previously free. The plantations have all stopped work, but the slaves have either gone into the towns to seek protection, or have fied into the woods, where they remain. Few or none of this class of the population side with the Spaniards.

The war is carried on by the Cubans more as a guerrilla war than by re ular operations. Whenever a force of Spanish 'coops appears anywhere the Cubans scatter from its front, anywhere the Cubans scatter from its front, and seek by ambuscading behind trees and in the thick woods to annoy the troops and diminish their numbers. The great object among the insurgents in these encounters is to get hold of the musket or knapsack of every one they can wound or kill. In this they will run extraordinary risks, three or four running out from the bush at every Spaniard who fals. The Spanish troops generally behave well in these ambuscade encounters, and whenever forced to halt or form during their march, will roundly abuse their unseen foes, styling them cowards, and calling upon them to come out of

forced to halt or form during their march, will roundly abuse their unseen foes, styling them cowards, and calling upon them to come out of their hiding places and show themselves.

The feeling among the Spaniards is very bitter indeed. They formed almost entirely the trading population of the country, and every cross road and country village was occupied with their shops. These are now abandoned wherever the insurgents have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of go ds. At first a lenient policy towards the prisoners pre-railed, but the spanish volunteers have now become so violent that they shoot nearly all they capture, calling them leaders. A the time I was with the insurgents they had not executed any priseners, but the feeling in favor of retaliation was becoming very strong.

No regular civil government exists in the districts held by the insurgents, and no formal attempt his yet been made to organize one. In the Central Department General Quesada's authority is respected, while in the East General Cespedes is looked upon as the leader. There is if the communication between the several departments and no concert of action. The only aim seems to be war with the Spaniard. The insurgents in the Villa Clara District hold, their organization distinct from those of Cespedes and Quesada.

From the insurgent camp around Puerto Principe we rode through Cisgo de Avila, Espiritu Santo, Villa Clara and Macagua to Colon, where we sold our horses and took the care for Havana.

Wherever we stopped among the country people the same feeling against the Spaniards and confidence that their rule is pproaching its end prevailed, while in the towns the Spanish traders, armed and organized by the government, entertain the most violent feelings against the Cubans. No attempt was

the Spanish traders, armed and organized by the government, entertain the most violent feelings against the Cubans. No attempt was made to injure us by either party when we encountered them, although both my companion and myself were searched on several occasions. The Spaniards were always distrustful of us: but the insurgents in every instance gave us good treatment because we were Americans.

It is my belief that the insurrection cannot be put down, and that it will continue to appread be put down, and that it will continue to upread until it involves the whole island; but to take the fortified ports and towns the insurgents need better arms and organization than they

The Salt Lake City papers announce the arrival at Ogden of the track-layers of the Union Pacific Railroad. Ogden is near Salt Lake, and is the point of divergence to the north on the new route, instead of the line as originally surveyed, through the capital of Utah. The completion of the road to this point has stirred up the Mormon chiefs to take active measures for building the branch to Salt Lake City, and the territorial surveyor in other dignitaries have gone out to run experimental lines.

WHAT THE PLANTERS HAVE TO SAY ON THE RICE TIERCE QUESTION. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1869.

I have just seen the card of Messrs. T. Tupper & Sons, and others, purchasers of rice, per & Sons, and others, purchasers of rice, addressed to the rice factors of Charleston, in which they have agreed or combined to discontinue, after the first of May, the usual charge for the tieroes in which the rice is held for market. Your comment upon this suggestion is an approval or endorsement, as calculated to remove "another clog from the wheels of the commerce of the State." From the high character of the gentlemen signing this agreement, I take it for granted they are not only earnest but honest in their convictions, and that they sincerely desire the prosperity of the planters of the State, as well as the merchants of the City of Charleston. Their suggestion is, however, a grave innovation upon a convenis, however, a grave innovation upon a conventional usage much more aged and time-honored than either of the gentlemen who conjointly undertake to advise the factors as to the interests of their customers.

The planter will be the first to feel the effect of this innovation or repudiation of an old and

of this innovation or repudiation of an old and

well established custom, and the demonstration is by no means clear that he will receive the proposed additional compensation for his grain in lieu of the price of the tierce. Experience will settle this point, but then it will be too late for the planter to demur. It will not be considered impertinent, therefore, on behalf or the planters, if they should assume to instruct their factors on this, and other points affecting themselves directly if not vitally, rather than submit to the dictatio. of a third party. Disclaiming any dispessition to cavil or criticise unfairly the opinions of those who justly claim to be "alive to the interests of the city," we simply ask, now that that the time has arrived "for the removal of ologys," that all the points of difference between buyer and seller be fully and fairly ventilated, and that the interest of the planter receive that consideration to which he is justly entitled, and that the interest of the planter receive that consideration to which he is justly entitled. Testimony is searcely necessary to verify the losses to which the rice planter is subject. First, in the way of sampling. The seller takes his pounds, quarts, or more, to his office for inspection. Second, the buyers or proposed purchasers each do ditto. Then comes the cooper, almost invariably provided with bag or bucket; he takes enough to make an easy fit of the heading, which has to be replaced after sampling. How much, no one seems to see or care to see, for I myself have witnessed the stealing (with buyer and seller within ten feet) of at least eight to ten pounds, and upon bringing the matter to his notice the factor quiety informed me that it could not be prevented, and that really in the aggregate it was too small to make a fuss about; that custom sanctioned it, and no one individually could oppose it without odium.

It might justly be considered picayunish to collect all of the samples thus taken and storad away for one particular to experience is sold, and the cooper is again brought into requisiti

nothing on the sale of his barrels, for they are charged to the rice buyer at mill prices. The miller alone makes a profit, and he might just is reasonably expect to be paid by the increased price for the grain, with the tierce thrown in, as the planter. The practical result will be against the planter, at the rate of \$150 for every tierce he sends to market. If necessary for Charleston to conform to the usages of other large cities or business centres, by all means do so; but repudiate at once, without discrimination, all customs which are unjust. The poor planter will again be rich. For the present he may be obliged to pay tribute to Charleston for the accommodation (?) he receives to work his lands, in advances at twenty-five to thirty per cent. interest, with two othing on the sale of his barrels. for they ar

ceives to work his lands, in advances at twenty-five to thirty per cent. interest, with two and-a-half per cent. added for purchasing plantation supplies, &c., &c.; but just so soon as these obligations are cancelled and agriculture is recuperated, will there be a change in the present system of factorage. The expenses of the rice planter are more than the crop will bear, even at present prices. The Northern and Western markets will be open to the planter as well as the merchant, and the local taxes and commercial regulations of Charleston, unless modified, may ultimately prove the clog to her prosperity. She is more dependent upon the State than the State upon her, whether she realizes the fact or not; but as a commonwealth their obligations are mutual and reciprocal, and the success of agriculture will insure commercial prosperity. All we ask is fair play for both country and city. THE RADICAL REBELLION. What the South Carolina Delegation

Reads a Lecture to the Disconsolate The editor of the South Carolina Republican. having taken care to provide himself in good season with a comfortable berth in the office of the Secretary of the Senate at Washington, is righteously wroth at the howl of rage and disappointment recently set up (somewhat prematurely, as he says,) by the hungry crew of his Republican brethren at the State Capital.

We quote from his last letter to his paper:

in Congress Think of the Indignation

Doings at Columbia - One of the "Ins"

of his Republican brethren at the State Capital.

We quote from his last letter to his paper:

Our Congressional delegation were semewhat surprised at the sudden and excited action at the meetings held in Columbia and Charleston. The delegation was not aware that any appointments had been definitely settled. The several members of the delegation have doubtless made up their minds as to the persons whom they will individualty support, and some of these persons will unquestionably receive some of the positions. But that a full date is made up is not true, even at the date that I write.

he members of the delegation naturally object to the language of the call for these meetings, and the tone of the resolutions adopted. They say they would very gladly have received a respectful expression of the tem to combat would have given it due heed. They would be glad, too, i., when the gentlemen gathered in those meetings had stated to whom they were opposed, they had also recommended the individuals to whom they wished the appointments given. The resolutions adopted simply denounce the delegation and what they are supposed to be about to do. They can be guided very little by such expressions. They are in receipt of scores of letters, too, from individuals are proposed to be a candidate for the same office. They can but feel contempt for those who write them; such persons are simply trying to get favor for themselves by wholesale abuse of others, and the attempt proves them to be both mean and foolish. No man will gain anything of a sound Republican by elandering others. Some have aiready impaired their chances for appointment by writing letters full of scurrilous attacks on other candidates.

Thus the Congressional delegation of South Carolius think must say. They say that they do not expect to please all. They will try to satisfy the majority and to make good appointments. We shall see in due time what they do, expressing earnestly our hope and expectation that they will give no place to any but sincere, trusty and thorou

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE. Abbeville.

The Press announces the death of Mr. R. LeRoy, an esteemed citizen, at his residence in Mount Carmel. Mr. LeRoy (or King as he was commonly called) was of Huguenot descent. He had attained the age of "three-corrected to " score and ten."

Richland. The friends of agricultural improvement in

The friends of agricultural improvement in Richland District, are invited to meet in Columbia, at Carolin 141!, on the first Monday, being the fifth day of April, in order to form a District Agricultural Society, and to make a suitable response to the proposition of the Abbeville District Agricultural Society to hold a State Agricultural Convention, in Columbia, on the 28th day of April proximo. Barnwell.

The dwelling of Mrs. Halford, near Barnwell Village, was entered on the 21st instant, and robbed of a quantity of bedding and clothing.

The Sentinel says: "The large and commodious building formerly owned by Hon. Angus Patterson, has been purchased by a company of gentlemen of the village, for a hotel, and will shortly be opened for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders."

Kershaw.

The Camden Journal says: "We are glad to hear that the wheat cop in the different parts of our district presents a promising appearance."

The following is the result of the election for the same of Flat Rock Township. Clock I.

officers of Flat Rock Township: Clerk, L. C. Thompson; Selectmen, L. J. Pattersen, C. L. Dye, Jos. T. Mickie; Surveyors, J. L. Jones, R. C. Drakeford; Constable, H. R. Brown, Jr.

Union

Tuesday last was return day. Ninety-two cases were returned.
Charles Bolt, sssignee, has sold during the week, some property of bankrupts, as fellows; One town lot, unimproved, of one acre, for \$416 one tract of 200 acres, for \$1000; one tract of \$25 acres for \$350; one tract of 180 acres for \$205; one tract of 78 acres for \$100; one tract of 56 acres for \$75. The terms of sale were

Fairfield. The Winnsboro' News says: "On Tuesday 23d instant, an atrocious murder was committed on the plantation of Mr. John Simenton about the plantation of air John Simenton, about ten miles from Winnsboro', by Crecie Sonior upon Caroline Simonton, (both colored.) It seems there arose a difficulty between Crecie and a daughter of Carolina, about some children under Crecie's charge, but Caroline went to seast her daughter in whipping Crecies wherethere. Crecie where the daughter in whipping Crecies wherethere. cie; whereupon Creeie seized a rock and in-flicted such wounds upon Caroline as to cause her death. Creeie has been arrested and safely lodged in the county jail."

Henry McKay (colored) was shot through the head and instantly killed, on Monday night last, in his house on the plantation of Mr. Thomas Owens, in the eastern part of Laurens County. From what we hear, it is a case of jealousy—a lady in the case—a colored Florv. Martin East (colored) is suspected as the murderer, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The Laurensville Herald says: "Through the Newberry Immigration Society, several of our farmers have received able-bodied, young and fine-looking Germans, who have gone to the cotton and corn fields. In every instance we hear favorable reports."

Darlington.

On last Tuesday and Wednesday a case was tried at Florence, which brought a large number of the Darlington bar together. The question at issue was the right of way of the Wilfington and Manchester Railroad over lands belonging to the estate of the late Colonel George Pawley. Both sides having agreed to leave the matter to arbitration, the following gentlemen were appointed by Judge Rutland to try the case and make a decree, viz: Chancellor W. D. Johnson, Colonel B. L. Singletary, F. M. Rogers, Esq., Samuel McPherson, Esq., B. A. Early, Esq. The railroad was represented by General W. W. Harllee, and the estate of Pawley by Messrs. Spain & Warley. A decree was given against the railroad for \$4000 with interest since 1859. interest since 1859.

Chesterfield.

Mr. Alexander McMillan, an aged and highly respected citizen of Chesterfield District, died at his home near Jefferson, during the last week.

The funeral services of the late Col. Allen Macfarlan were performed by his patter. Bey

Macfarlan were performed by his pastor, Rev. W. B. Corbett, in the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, and the remains deposited in the gravevard at the Episcopal Church. A large concourse of citizens were in attendance.

The return of the Assessors shows the following to be the value of the tarable property in Chesterfield District: For Old Store and Jefferson—Real property, \$127,300; Personal, \$221,800. Courthouse and Mt. Croghan—Real property, \$121,017; Personal, \$204,578. Alligator and Cole Hill—Real property, \$37,776; Personal, \$55,104. Cheraw and Steerpen—Real property, \$173,467; Personal, \$268,690. Total amount—Real property, \$459,560; Personal, \$750,172. Add \$130,900, C. and D. R. R. property. Total, \$1,339,782. At one per cent. this ty. Total, \$1,839,782. At one per cent. this will raise twice as much as was usually levied upon the district.

Anderson.

The following results of township elections in Anderson County are announced: Broadway—R. Q. Anderson, James B. Moore and P. G. Ackerly, Selectmen; John C. Horton, Tewn Clerk; Samuel Browne, Surveyor; D. N. Major, Constable. Hopewell—J. M. Landress, W. S. Moore and Welborn Duckworth, Selectmen; William Bolt, Town Clerk; Thos. King and F. Q. Consenter, Surveyors; Martin Manly Constable. Moore and Welburn Duckworth, Selectmen; William Bolt, Town Clerk; Thos. King and F. G. Carpenter, Surveyors; Martin Manly, Constable. Brushy Creek—John P. Sitton, R. T. Elrod and T. H. M'Oann, Selectmen; Thos. W. Russell. Town Clerk; John W. Rosamond and G. D. Barr. Surveyors; Charles Smith, Constable. Rock Mills—Tapley Anderson, T. T. Skelton and A. A. Bowie, Selectmen; T. H. Anderson, Town Clerk; John W. Shearer and D. M. Simpson, Surveyors; C. K. Williford, Constable. Savannah—Reuben Burriss, A. S. McClinton and John M. Simson, Selectmen; John M. Phillips, Town Clerk; Levi Burriss and B. F. Sadler, Surveyors; J. H. Jones, Constable. Dark Corner—David Sadler, Sr., J. W. Sherard and G. F. Burdett, Selectmen; S. W. Sherard, Surveyors; J. H. Morgan, Constable. Centreville—R. S. Hill, D. M. Watson and J. C. Keys, Selectmen; M. L. Keys, Town Clerk; R. S. Bailey, Surveyor; Eben Smith, Constable. Varennes—N. K. Sallivan. Henry Long and W. G. Watson, Selectmen; W. W. Haynie, Town Clerk; Wm. B. Hall, Surveyor; Grief Tate, Constable. Hall—Major James Thomson, James S. Beatty and Jesse P. MoGee, Selectmen; G. W. Belcher, Town Clerk; A. C. Jackson and W. B. Watson, Surveyors; J. R. Little, Constable.

AT THE TRYING SEASON .- THE earching winds, the cold, drizzling rains, the heavy foge, and occasional warm and moist days of March, render it, upon the whole, the most unhealthy month of the year. Its depressing influences are especially unfavorable to invalids, and thousands of persons with feeble constitutions, who have borne the win ter bravely, break down in the first month of spring. The variations of temperature and cold east winds are a serious trial to the dyspeptic and bilious, whose symptoms they invariably aggravate. Intermittent fever is also rife wherever there is evolvable poison in the water or the soil. To enable the system to combat these evils, there is nothing like s good vegetable tonic, and among this class of medi-cines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand supreme. Medical men prescribe it in preference to any of the tonic preparations of the pharmacoposia. They are aware that the ordinary tinctures and extracts are all bised upon cheap alcohol, which is sur-charged with an acrid essential oil, and absolutely poleonous. They know, on the other hand, that the rectified essence of the finest rye grown in this country is the sole spirituous ingredient of HOS-TETTER'S BITTERS, and that the vegetable medicinal elements of which it is composed a e of rare efficacy. Hence, it has the confidence of physicians, and finds its way into hospitals where no other pro-prietary medicine is sanctioned."

A course of the BITTER a is especially recom-

mended to persons of delicate habits of both sexes, at this sesson. In the fever and ague districts of the West and South, quinine has been simost univer-sally discarded as a chologogue, and this invaluable antidote to malarious disorders ad pto 1 in its stead. A double gain is realised by the change, for the Bitters, unlike that dangerous alkaloid, are agreeable to the palate, and their curative effect is much more DAC March 27

Married.

WATSON-WANNAMAKER.—On Thursday evening, 28th inst., by the Rev. T. E. WANNAMAKER, Mr ARTEMUS WATSON, of Edgefield, to Miss AN GIF R., daughter of Dr. W. W. WANNAMAKER, of St. Matthews, S. C. Matthews, S. C.

FAIR—MOKEWN.—On the 16th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. STYLES MELLICHAMP, Mr. A. D. FAIR to Miss J. AMANDA MCKEWN, all of Orangeburg, S. C.

Special Notices.

NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAVING pills against Steamer "EMILIE," to 26th instant, in clusive, are requested to hand them in to us. SHACKELFORD & KELLY,

DAG Agents. AT CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITU-CION-FINAL SETTLEMENT .- In accordance with he decretal order of the Court of Equity, the secand and last instalment of four aud seven-tenths per centum will be paid on and after THIS DAY to depo-sitors, at the office of the Institution, No. 92

ORUBOH-STREET. Tuesdays and Thursdays will be specially devot ed to the payment of females. Males will be attend-

ed to on the other week days. The Deposit Books must be surrendered, as this is he final settlement. The office will be opened every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine o'clock A. M. to Two o'clock P. M., and no payment will be made out of business hours. The payments will continue

HENRY S. GRIGGS. March 29 10 stuth10 Treasurer C. S. I.

isily until every depositor is settled with.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON are particularly remested to attend at the Citadel Square Ba: ties Church, at 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING, the 29th of March, to participate in the exercises of the Annual

The Alumni are also requested to attend at the same time and place. JACOB WILLIMAN. March 19 Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ._ THE Annual Commencement of this College will be celeorated at the Citadel Square Baptist Church, THE EVENING, 29th instant, at half-past Seven o'clock. Candidates for admission into the Freshman or he Sophomore Class will present themselves in the President's room THIS MORNING, at Ten o'clock.

F. A. PORCHER, March 29 Secretary Faculty. MICH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON .-The Annual Public Examination of this School will take place This DAY, ToMosnow and WEDNESDAY, 29th, 30th and 31st instant, commencing at Nin o'clock, A. M. Parents and Guardians of pupils and the public generally are respectfully invited to W. B. KINGMAN, A. M.,

March 29 AT IN THE COMMON PLEAS, CHARLES-TON COUNTY-FIRST CIRCUIT.-It is ordered, that a Special Session of the Court of Common Plea for the First Circuit shall be held at Charleston THIS DAY, the twenty-ninth day of March instant; and that the Clerk of the Court shall cause the time and place for holding the same to be notified for two weeks successively in one or more of the newspapers published in the City of Charleston.

R. B. CARPENTER. (Signed) March 11, 1869. A true copy. A. C. RICHMOND, 15 March 29

MI UNDER AUTHORITY GRANTED ME s Commissioner by the Legislature of South Caro ina, the books are hereby opened THIS DAY, at the Banking House of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, (the Southwestern Bailroad Bank), for MANUFACTURING COMPANY—the whole amoun peing five thou sand shares of the par value of one nundred dollars each. JAMES J. GREGG.

March 15 mwf10 Commissioner. 1 FICE CHARLESTON GASLIGHT COMPA V, CHARLESTON, S. C., MARCH 24 1869.- \ DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER ing been declared by the Directors, the same will be paid on and after MONDAY, 5th proximo.

The BOOKS OF TRANSFER will be closed from W. J. HERIOT. this date to 5th proximo. March 24 Secretary and Treasurer.

ESTATE NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS aving demands against the Estate of the late Captain S. C. TURNER, are requested to present them properly attested, and those indebted to said Estat o make payment to SARAH L. TURN EB. Qualified Executrix, Charleston, S. C.
March 15

TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE ADVER-TISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre-

scription used (free of charge), with the directions or preparing and using the same, which they will and a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it wil cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please activess Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, dress

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. February 8

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .-ON THE rrors and abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

ERRORS OF YOUTH .- A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Del Premature Becay, and all the effects of youthful in discretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, end free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect JOHA B. OGDEN. No. 42 Courstreet, New York.

C. KAUPMAN. STOUK AND REAL ENLATE BROKER, No. 25 BROAD-ST (ZET, CHARLESION S C.

WILL BUY AND SELL ON O HISSION, REAL

and Collecting Rents.

March 1 mwf 1mo GEORGE S. HACK STEAM PLANI IILL. DOOR, SASH, BLIND AND X FACTORY. STREET. KING, OPPOSITE O MANUFACTURES A D D ON HAND, DRESSED LII tion. Doors, Sashes, Biminings. All work graran e prices. Bores for packing o and constantly on hand a WAREROOMS, King, Onco Line City Railway. CONSTANTLY d every descrip-lings and Trim-id at Northern manufactured FACTORY AND sinch street, o

HOLMES & MACE No. 36 Bro.

BROKERS, AUCTION EAL ESTATE GENERAL CUMA

Will attend to Renta and purchase and so e Stiver and Real Estate. To the Purchase or Go in the country upon res-GRONGE L. HOLMES... January 1 NDER MACBETE. Ercutsions.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR. THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR
will resume her trips to bistoric points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharfdally at Ten a. M. and Three P. M.
For Passage apply to
THOMAS YOUNG,
December 18
Captain, on board.

Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK-MERCHANTS' LINE. THE REGILAR FIRST-CLASS SCHOON-ER LILLY, FRANCIS Master, having a por-tion cargo engaged and going on board, will be promptly despatched.

March 29 WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

THE NEW A1 AMERICAN CLIPPER bark HARRIET F. HUSSEY, ULMER Master, having one-half cargo engaged and going on board, will be quickly despatched.

For balance freight engagements, apply to Maich 26 fmw WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

FOR BOSTON-DESPATCH LINE. FIRST VESSEL-ONLY REGULAR LINE.

REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVER-MAN, Captain SNYDER, will leave
North Atlantic Wharf, THURSDAY,
April 1st, at 12 M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN & THEO, GETTY,
March 29
North Atlantic Wharf,

FAST FREIGHT LINE O AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON,
DEL., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
AND OTHER NO RTH WE STEEN CITIES.—
LEAVING EACH PORT EVERY 5TH DAY.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT Steamship SEA GULL, N. P. DUTTON Commander, will sail for Battimore on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sist March, at 8 o'clock from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.

For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Union Wharve

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP

THE FIRST CLASS IRON SCREW
Steamship C A M I L L A, Hesser
Peace Commander, is now ready
to sail on or about 10th of April.
For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
Boyce's Wharf.

Ricks taken by this vessel at three-quarters
(X) per cent.

TRAVELERS PASSING THROUGH
CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKEN
And other places, should not fai
to lay in their supplies of PROVIS
LONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES,
CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIE
RIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game, Deviled Entremets, Hard,
Turkey, Lobster, etc., for Luncheous, Sandwiches,
Travelere' Bepast, &c.
WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King-street,
Between Wentworth and Beanfain,
Charleston, S. U.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street,

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th str PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S
THEOUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN,
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!
STEAMERS OF THE AROVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North Biver,
foot of Canal-street, New York, at
12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 11th and
21st of every month (except when these dates fall
en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama-with
steamers for South Pacific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Mansantillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.
Steamship JAPAN leaves San Francisco for China

New Zealand.
Steamship JAPAN leaves San Francisco for China and Japan May 4, 1869.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but ge direct from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what,

March 12

Iyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR PALATHA, FLORIDA,
VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSONE
VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS S TEAM BE
DIGITATOR, Captain WM. T. Moner.
TY, will sail from Charleston every Tuesday Seesing,
at Eight o'clock, for the above points.
The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain Geo.
E. McMellan will sail from Charleston every Priday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.
Connecting with the Central Bailroad at Savannah
for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida
Ealiroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which
point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile,
Pensacola, Key West and Havana.
Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile,
Pensacola and New Orleans.
Connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Oclawaka
and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakee Griffin, Eustie, Harris and Durham.
All freight pryable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at ris
and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage angagement, apply to

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE, INLAND ROUTE—ONLY TWO AND A HALF HOURS AT SEA. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA. HARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE,

THE STEAMER PILOT BOY, CAFTAIN FERF PECK, WILL leave Accommodation where every Monday and Friday Moss, the 3 o'clock, Eugohing at Beautort only; returning leave Savannah Tuerday and Sayurday, at 9 o'clock A. M., making the trip in eleven hours.
The Steamer FANNIE, Captain Adam, will leave Charleston every Truerday Monning, at 8 o'clock touching at Edisto, Chisolm's Landing and Hilton Head; returned ". leave Savannah every Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at the above landings.
Will touch at Blufton on the second Thursday in every month, going and isturning.

For Freight of Passage apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
March 18

Accommodation Wharf,

March 18

EDWARD DALY. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 82 Warren-street.

WILLIS & CHISOLM. FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AMD

SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES ATLANTIC WHARF, Charleston, S. C.

R. WILLIS..... A. R. OHISOLM.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FIRST-CLASS SCHOONER B. N. HAWKINS, WYATT Master, wants 150 to 200 bales Cotton and light freight to fill up and leave promptly.

March 23 WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON

FALCON ... JESSE D. HORSEY, Commander. SEA GULL ... N. P. DUTTON, Commander. MARYLAND ... J. V. JOHNSON, Commander.

Wharves.
All heavy freights taken at very low rates. Rice to
Baltimore 25c per tierce. Rosin 10c per barrel.
Lumber \$2 per M. To Philadelphia, Rice 50c per
tierce, Rosin 36c per barrel—through.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA.
Captain C. RYDER, will leave Vander,
horst's Wharf on THURSDAY, April
1st, 1869, at half-past 9 o'clock A. M.
RAVENEL & CO., Agenta, March 26

oot of Canal-street, North Biver, New York. March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to
For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to
J. D. AIERN & CO., Agents,
South Atlantic Wharf,
N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Staterooms
November 21

NEW YORK.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE of all kinds of MERCHANDISE. Poots,
Shoes, Hats, Ca. s and Trunks, and Straw Goods a
specialty.

Consignments of all kinds of Staple Articles and
general Produce solicited.

Prompt returns guarenteed.

EDWARD DALY,
Late of Charleston, S. C.
Femi-Weekly Price Currents sent free by post.
January 28
DAC Cmcs

SHIPPING AGENTS. WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND